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LAWS

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI ~~~~~

HARRIS BARKSDALE

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

e ACT to appoint an agent to investigate frands and col-

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of State of Mississippi, That there shall be ointed by the Governor, a revenue agent he State of Mississippi, who shall continue office for the term of four years, and shall have authority to collect and receipt for all mounts due the State, county or levee boards the State, in the following cases, viz.; In all ses where any funds have been collected by officers and retained by them, and the ooks of the State, county or levee boards to not show by open account or return of officers that the same has been collectand paid over to the proper officer; in all where officers have collected money or her funds, and have not accounted for the not in all cases where tax collectors have leted taxes of any kind, and have made no nort of the amount collected; in all cases sete tax collectors have collected taxes on ands and have sold the same for the taxes due to the fiscal year for which the taxes were in all cases where tax collectors ve collected taxes upon lands held by State for non payment of taxes, and eve not paid the same over to the State. loughty or levee board officers; in all cases where officers have collected taxes illegally, and have not reported and paid the same over whe proper officers; in all cases where tax allectors, or their agents or deputies, have diected personal tax and reported the taxover on the delinquent tax list; In all cases ere delinament taxes have been collected al have not been reported and paid over to proper officers; in all cases where tax colstors have collected taxes from persons the were not assessed, and have not made the roper additional assessments and reported and and the same over to proper officers; in all ses where tax collectors and other officers have claimed and received improper credits; hall cases where fines and forfeitures, licenses and privilege taxes have been collected, and ave not been reported and paid over to the

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said revone agent shall have authority to examine all books and papers belonging to the officers of State, county, district or levee boards of

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said revcane agent is hereby authorized to sue, or cause suit to be brought in the name of the Sale of Mississippi, or of any county or board devee commissioners, for all amounts due he state, said county or levee board, and reeive and receipt for the same; and all actions rought under this act shall have preference over all other pending suits, and shall be tried the return term of the writ, unless good ruse bashown to the contrary, or the parties omerwise agree, and no security for costs shall be exacted or required in any such suit, nor shall the State, in any event, be chargeable herewith; Provided, That said revenue agent all not be satisfied to receive any compensation in any case, where the State, county or evee boards have already instituted legal proceedings to recover money from any alleged defaulting officer, or from any officer charged with the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1875, until after such officers have made final

Sec. 4. Re it further enacted. That said revenue agent shall be allowed as compensation or his services, the sum of twenty-five per gent, of all amounts collected by him under the rovisions of this Act, and he is hereby auhorized to deduct the same from the amounts collected, when he pays the same to the proper officers; and he shall pay all attorney's fees out of the twenty-five per cent, allowed him.

82.5. Be it further enacted, That in all ases where sheriffs and tax collectors, and cirtuit or chancery clerks, in cases of redemption, have received taxes on lands held by the State prior to the Abatement Act, and have not paid he same over to the proper authorities, as required by law, the same shall be collected by the revenue agent created by this Act, and paid over to the State, county or levee board officers to whom the same may properly belong. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the taxes of 1874 have been paid, and the lands have been resold under the Abatement Act. and shall be collected by the revenue agent hereby created, said agent hall report the same to the Auditor, and he shall esucel said sale and report the property to the shevill for additional assessment.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That said revcaue agent shall execute a bond with security, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20, (000), conditioned that he will pay over to the proper officers all moneys and other funds received by him under the provisions of this Act, and file the same with the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall approve the said bond; and the sureties on said bond shall qualify as in cases of the bonds of other State officers. Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That whenever

aid revenue agent shall discover that any public officer has failed to pay over or properly account for any public moneys collected by him, or by authority of his office, the said agent shall report the same to the district attorney of he proper district, and cause an indictment to be found against such delinquent officer for embezzlement; and it shall be the duty of said revenue agent to attend the trial of such case and furnish all the testimony within his knowlelge, for the prosecution of the same,

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the said revenue agent shall make an annual report of his transactions under the provisions of this Act, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Auditor shall include such report in his an-

anal report to the Legislature. SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation or removal of said agent herein appointed, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term of the aforesaid agent.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That the agent so appointed shall not be authorized to collect any moneys due the State, county or levee boards which are shown by open account to be due.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That said agent shall be required to make monthly settlements with the proper treasurers, of all moneys collected by him, which settlement shall be made under oath, stating that said settlement contains a full and complete statement of all moneys collected during the preceding month. Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That this Act be in force from and after its passage. APPROVED, April 15, 1876.

AN ACT to repeal certain parts of an Act creating the Homo chitto and Old River Mavigation, Drainage, Levee and Lumber Company, approved, April 6, 1874.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That sections six,

seven and eight of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Homochitto and Old River Drainage, Levee and Lumber Company," approved, April 6, 1874, be and the same are hereby repealed, and so much of section five of said Act as provides that said Company may, by their agents, surveyors, engineers and

servants, enter upon all lands upon which they may deem it necessary, to dig such canals, construct such levees, and make such cut-offs, and to survey, lay out and construct the same; and that it shall not be lawful for any owner, proprietor, or any other person, to obstruct the operation of said company, their engineers. agents or servants, while occupied in the said surveying, locating and constructing," be and the same is also hereby repealed, and this Ac shall take effect and be in force from and afte

its passage. APPROVED, April 10, 1876.

THE MEMORIAL of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists beg leave respectfully to unite their voices with those of many other of their fellow-citizens, native and adopted, in this and other States, in earnestly asking the just and necessary attention of Congress and the Government to the suffering condition of our Irish American fellow-citizen, Edward O' Meagher Condon, who, in the month of Oc tober, 1867, at Manchester, England, was tried, convicted and sentenced to death on a charge of complicity in the rescue of two Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deasy, in that city, a few days previous to the sail Condon's trial. We especially call the attention of your honorable body to the wide-spread belief among the Irish people and their friends of this country, that Condon had no fair or impartial trial; and that the British Government, acting upon this belief, have already released other persons convicted of the same rescue, and upon the same, and even stronger evidence than that against Condon; and that Condon's death penalty was for that reason remitted soon after his conviction. And yet, strange to say, Condon has languished in a British dungeon for more than

eight years! Your memorialists therefore pray your honorable body to cause the facts and circumstances of the conviction and detention of the said E. O'M. Condon to be now promptly inquired into, with a view to ascertain whether his cause is not one that, for the honor of this Government, should require interference. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists shall ever pray, etc.

APPROVED, April 15, 1876.

AN ACT for the relief of the Board of Lovee Commissioners for the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.

Whereas, Under pressing necessity and for the purpose of completing work essential to the protection of the levee district composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, the board of leves commissioners for said counties did, on the 12th day of January, 1876, execute and issue certificates of allowance to the amount of seven thousand one hundred and

forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents, and WHEREAS, For the purpose of protecting said district from inundation during the ensuing spring a further issuance of certificates of allowance may become necessary; Therefore:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. That the certificates of allowance issued on the 12th day of January, 1876, to the amount of seven thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars, and sixty night cents by said board of levee commissioners for the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, be and the same are hereby authorized and declared valid, and the same shall be payable out of the "construction tax" of said dis-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That said board of levee commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered, for the purpose of protecting said district from inundation during the present year, to issue at such times during the present year as they may see fit, and in such amounts as may be deemed best, certificates of allowance to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate fifty thousand dollars; said certificates to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum from the date of issuance, and to be payable out of the construction tax of said dis-

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted That the certificates of allowance, authorized to be issued by the second section of this Act, shall not be sold, pledged or used in payment of labor by said board of levee commissioners at a greater rate of discount than ten per cent. off the face of said certificates.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the cer tificates of allowance specified in the first and second sections of this Act shall be receivable in payment of the donstruction tax of said dis-

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its By Limitation, February 9th, 1876.

AN ACT supplemental to and amendatory of an Act entitled an Act to change the boundary lines of Benton county which became a law by limitation, March 13th, 1876.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the boundary lines between Benton and Marshall counties be changed so as to run as follows: Beginning at a point four miles west of the basis, meridian, and running due west on State line two miles; thence due South on section lines; to the southwest corner of section six, township three, range one, west. Thence due east on section lines, to the southeast corner of section four, township three, range one, west. Thence due south on section lines, to the southwest corner of section three, township six, range one, west, and all of range east of said line shall be, and is hereby declared a part of Benton county; and all west of said line shall be, and is hereby declared to be a part of Marshall county.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the assessors of Marshall and Benton counties are authorized, and are hereby required to assess, the present year, the lands hereby attached to their counties, respectively.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and that all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, April 14th, 1876.

AN ACT to repeal an Actentitled an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to assign and transfer to the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham Railroad Company, the indebtedness due the State from the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, the Misssippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, or the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Approved, March 4th, 1875.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That an Act entitled an Act to authorize the State Treasurer to assign and transfer to the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham Railroad Company the indebtedness due the State from the Mississippi Central railroad company, the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company, or the Mobile and Ohio railroad Company, approved, March 4th, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act be in force and effect from and after its APPROVED, April 15th, 1876,

EX-GOV. AMES' TESTIMONY.

HIS POISONED ARROW!

Wholesale Calumnies for Radical Consumption,

N. Y. Times]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1876. Ex.Gov. Ames has been examined by the Senate Mississippi Committee for three days past. The sessions are secret.

But I have had an interview with the ex-Governor, and have obtained a statement of affairs in Mississippi which proba-bly covers all the points in his evidence that are of general interest. He offered to answer any questions that I

might ask. Was the last election," I inquired, "carried by violence and fraud, as the resolution

of the Senate implies?" "Yes. The population of Mississippi is about eight hundred and fifty thousand. The blacks exceed the whites by some 75,-000 or 80,000. At least ninety-nine out of every hundred of the blacks are Republicans. The legitimate Republican majority is from 25,000 to 30,000. Yet at the last election the Democrats carried the State by over 36,-000. This was due wholly to fraud, violence, and murder, to such an extent and degree that the Northern mind seems incapable of comprehending it. Before I went South and was brought into constant and intimate contact with the people-I mean the ex-rebels of the State-I do not think that any amount of human testimony could have induced me to believe in such a condition of

society as exists in Mississippi. I do not

"Is it not safe for a Northern man to live

blame the North for discrediting it."

"It is not safe for any Northern man with national sentiments to live there, if his convictions incline him to the cause of humanity and he attempts any active measures, especially political efforts, in behalf of the colored people of the State. If he is a Dem-ocrat, it is safe enough—or if he refrains from politics altogether, which no honorable or manly citizen, of course, can conscientiously do. Even as 'a Yankee' when he takes no part in politics, he is often ostracised or treated as an interior. What is true of the Northern man is equally true of the South-orn white Republican. He is shunned by his neighbors. Longstreet is treated as coldly as the carpet-bagger, as every North-ern man, rich or poor, who is a Republican, is called in every Southern State. It is just the same everywhere. I mean Northern Republicans who live in the State. Visiting Republicans, especially newspaper writers, or famous politicians, are treated well, in order to deceive the North. Such men who have returned to live, and then acted on

had been deceived." "Was not the fact that you were what they call a carpet-bagger the chief cause of the opposition to you? I have heard it

their principles, have soon found that they

"No, sir. In Virginia they adopted a carpet-bagger-Walker; in North Carolina, an old native leader, on purely political grounds, was impeached and removed, and is denounced as a traitor because he protected colored people—Holden; in Louisiana, Longstreet, their splendid military leader is ostracised, and in Mississippi, in 1869, they themselves imported Judge Dent from Washington to run as their Governor. Davis, of Texas, was treated in the same way-he was thrown aside as a traitor as soon as he became a Republican. It is the Republican, and not the carpet-bagger, who is

"The Mississippians who oppose you say that you made yourself odious by advocating the social as well as the political equality of the colored people."

"As a public man," replied Gov. Ames, "and as Governor, this question of social equality never came before me in any way, and I had nothing whatever to do with it. It is not a five question in the State. An attempt was made in the early days of reconstruction to indict Republicans for miscegenation. The Grand Jury was Demo-cratic, and called a Republican before them to ascertain what Republicans might be indicated. He was asked whether he knew any white men who cohabited with cofored women. He said 'yes I do.' Who are they?' He replied; 'Mr. Foreman of the Grand Jury, you are one of them.' And then he proceeded to point out certain other members of the Grand Jury who were in the same copesors. The result was that no bill was found against unyone, other at that session of the Grand Jury, or at any other. But, in the days of slavery, the practice of miscegenzion was universal. About onefourth of the colored population are or inblood. The Republicans made every effort to break up this social system in the interests of the colored people. They put a section in the Constitution that was adopted in 1869, which declared that all persons living and cohabiting together as man and wife should be taken and held for all purposes in law as lawfully married. This provision was intended, by legitimizing the children and making them legal heirs, to destroy the practice of concubinage between the two races. Stringent statutes punishing adultery and fornication were also passed; but such was the universal laxity of sentiment among all classes on this subject, that they were practically dead letters. Slavery had demoralized all classes equally." "The general complaint of the Democratic leaders of the South is that the Republican -or 'earpet-hag'-Governments robbed and oppressed their States by excessive taxation in order to enrich themselves. Is there any truth in this charge against your adminis-

"On the contrary, this charge has never been made against any administration since the war in Mississippi, nor can it truthfully be made. My bitterest enemies never have charged me or my Government with dishonesty or dishonest attempts in the State. The present indebtedness of Mississippi is only half a million. This has been incurred chiefly by extensions and improvements of public buildings and the purchase of sites for normal schools and a colored college, There is also an indebtedness of a million and a half-the Chickasaw School Fundmainly incurred before the war, the principal of which is never to be paid. This debt was incurred by the action of the Democratic Government before the war in diverting this amount, the proceeds of the sales of land given to the State by the United States for educational purposes. They loaned it to railroads and made the State responsible for the amount. When I was Military Governor I caused a suit to be brought against these railroads, which has recently resulted in a judg: ment against them by which the State will recover about a million of dollars that would otherwise have been lost. Now, the indebtedness of the State, the principal of which has to be paid, as you will see, is only about sixty cents per inhabitant. The indebtedness of the city of New York is about one hundred and fifty millions, or \$150 per inhabitant, if the city has really a million inhabitants. So much for relative indebtedness. Now, as to the expenses of the Government. Last year in Mississippi for its various departments, aside from interest on bonds and appropriations for colleges and permanent public buildings, the expense of the Government was only \$618,000, which renders necessary a tax of only seventy cents per inhabitant. Including the interest on bonds and the appropriations for permanent improvements, the expense is less than one dollar a head, In New York city the taxation is \$36 per inhabitant; in the State of New York, \$16 per inhabitant."

Since you have lived in Mississippi what has been your experience of the true sentiments of the people, or rather the ruling ele-ment of the whites in regard to the national authority and the enfranchised class?"
"In one phrase hostility to the negro as a citizen. The South cares for no other

question. Everything gives way to it. They support or oppose men, advocate or denounce policies, flatter or murder, just as such ac-tion will help them as far as possible to re-cover their old power over the negro. Everything that stands in the line of their march to this end is overthrown. They have no love for the Union or the Government—educated as they have been, why should they 2—but they hope to recover their political power in it by making the

South a unit, and to do this they must dis-franchise the negro, not necessarily by law, but practically. Any man who stands by the constitutional amendments—it makes no difference whether he is a Northern man or Southerner-they are bound to get rid of, in order that the negro may be compelled to do their bidding in politics. They care nothing for human life. The lowest estimate made by the most moderate of the Republicans of murders committed to carry the last election has been put at three hundred."

"Does not Lamar oppose this policy?" "No; Lamar makes very different speeches in Mississippi from those he delivers for the Northern market. While the Republican papers of the North are glad to publish his speeches in Congress on account of their liberality, the Democratic papers in Missis-sippi are afraid to publish his speeches in that State on account of their bitterness. He made the most vituperative speeches during the last campaign, and he owes his election as United States Senator to that fact. He explained away his ealogy on Sumner as being a political necessity—to give the South a hearing in the North. Barksdale, the most bloodthirty journalist and most influential Democratic politician in

Mississipph is his chief supporter."
"Have there been constant or only occasional outbreaks in Mississippi?" "There are personal disturbances in Mississippi, often between white men and occasionally between a white man and colored man from time to time; but these incidents of a Southern and frontier life have nothing to do with politics as a rule. But wherever the negroes are numerous, there are organized disturbances, purely political, whenever the time approaches for an election. These outbreaks are part of a system, having for their object the annulment of the constitutional amendments affecting the negro. State administrations have nothing to do with them. There was no Republican Gov-ernment in Mississippi in 1868, when the constitutional amendments were submitted, and yet it is one of the most brutal and bloody canvasses that the State has known.' "Where did the disturbances occur in Mississippi at the last election?"

"Never in Democratic counties-always in Republican counties. The Democrats often point to this fact as if it was a thing to be proud of. The truth is that in counties largely Democratic the negro, although not whipped, or assassinated, or overawed by actual violence, is cowed into submission because he knows that all the machinery of justice is in the hands of his enemies, who have no scruples in using all its terrors against him. He knows he can expect in mercy from white juries. This is done all over the Gulf States. They are at peace because the constitutional amendments are defied-practically abolished."

"It is charged, Governor Ames, that you constantly appealed to the prejudices of the negroes against the whites—that you sought from ambitious motives to prevent a feeling of harmony between the whites and blacks.

"No, Sir. On the contrary, when I first went to Mississippi, nine years ago, (I have been there ever since,) my duties brought me into constant into course with the whites, and I adopted their version of the condition of affairs without investigation, and sympathized with them. It was only when the trials over which I presided revealed the fact that their conduct toward the negro was almost universally characterized by an utter disregard of their rights as citizens that I was forced to become, if you may call me so, their champien. then I have always taken a very prominent part in Mississippi politics. I have made hundreds of speeches, and yet no man can point out a single line I have written or a sentence I have spoken calculated on trary, I have used all my influence, both personal and official, to produce a sentiment of harmony on the basis of exact and equal justice. That is just what I am denounced for, because justice is what the Democratic leaders do not want. They want supremacy—absolute despotic control of the negro—to make him powerless in politics and in the courts of law, so that they can reasonable pheir the time control of his labor as far as it is possible after the abolishment of property in man."

"How do you account for such an overwhelming majority of Black Republicans? Considering that the whites employ all the nesters that the blacks are entirely de-pendent on them for support, and naturally look to them for advice, how does it happen that there has been no division of the negro

"The negroes display confidence in the whites in all things except those relating to South. Gen. Gordon so testified in his own case in Georgia. Every white native in Mississippi will tell you so. How do I account for it? Slavery, to begin with. The negroes cannot forget that they were once the slaves of these Democratic cians, who sold their wives and children away from them with as little regard for their rights or feelings as if they had been horses or sheep; that every dollar of the produce of their labor in those times was taken from them. They dare not trust them where their political rights are concerned. Again, they remember that these men used to urge secession, not on any theory of State sovereignty, but for the avowed and sole purpose of perpetuating slavery forever. They know that if the Yankees,' whom their masters hated, had been defeated, they would have been slaves to-day. They heard Lincoln denounced as a monster, and they know that Lincoln liberated them. More than that, they have seen every effort of the North to enfranchise and protect them, fought step by step, some-times in sullenness, sometimes with bloodshed, but always resisted to the uttermost. They remember that just as soon as Andrew Johnson gave these men a chance they enacted a black code, which would have kept them in a state of servitude worse than that of slavery. They heard them de-elare in defense of those infamous laws that the negroes would not work unless under the lash. They have seen them oppose every effort to have them made voters. jurors, office-holders, or to have their chil-dren educated. They have known their teachers to be whipped and killed, and their churches and school-houses burned. They remember the Kuklux, who whipped, drove out, and killed thousands. They remember that the laws for the punishment of these outrages were met with persistent and obstinate opposition at every stage. They know that the same is true of the Enforcement act, of the Civil Rights bill, and of all other measures, State and national, whether of greater or lesser importance, that had for greater or lesser importance, that had for their object the security and maintenance of their civil and political rights. They would have joyfully extended their confidence, I believe, to the native Southerners if they could have trusted them; but, as the history of Mississippi and other Southern States has ahown, they would have been guilty of great folly if they had done so."

"Are there no colored Democrats at all?"

"Not one in a thousand."

"Not one in a thousand." "Have the negroes ever begun a riot or killed any man for a political reason?" "On the contrary, they are notorious for their peaceful disposition. I have never heard of a single case in which the negroes were the beginners of any disturbance the state. You must have noticed that in the riots that the negroes are charged with having instigated, it is always the negroes who are killed. If they were permitted the free use of their franchise, which the Constitution confers on them, not a single disturbance would be heard of. It is invariably the case that the whites begin the as-saults, kill some, disperse the others, and then charge that the negroes have risen, or were about to rise, in insurrection, for the purpose of exterminating the whites."
"Can you give me a brief narrative of the outrages in Mississippi?"
"Yes; but it would require an hour or

"Excuse me, then. Only one question more: What remedy do you suggest for this state of things? How can the negro be protected in his rights?

"Unly by the nation. The mation must protect this class of citizens in its rights at home just as it would protect the rights of any other class abroad. Unless this is done they will practically be defrauded of their citizenship and reduced to a state of servitude."

"Military interference?"

"No-national protection. "Military interference" is a crafty phrase, invented to make odious the first and chief duty of all Governments, the protection of the citizen. The military forces in Mississippi never interfered with any man's rights; they only prevented wrongs. If an American citizen cannot rightfully demand protection from his Government, what is the use of Govern-

THE CENTENNIAL.

Correspondence Chicago Times.] THE STATE BUILDINGS-A PLEASANT FEATURE.

A very pleasing feature of the exhibition will be the number of ornamental and well appointed State buildings. Of these there are at least a couple of dozen-all in harmony with the great structures, and typical of the old and new commonwealths of the east and west, north and south, that they are supposed to represent. Belmont drive-for that is the avenue upon which the greatest number have been erected-on the one side is lined with them, and what is still more interesting as well as pleasing, no two are alike. There are no duplicates. The commissions of the several States have done the best they could possibly do with the means at hand, and each has striven to the utmost to outdo the other in a fitting memorial of the great event that is now being celebrated throughout the length and breadth of this country. Of course some are plain and void of all ornamentation, but what is lacking in this particular is more than made up in

INTERIOR PINISH. and in luxurious comforts that are offered to the weary traveler who has neither kin nor kith in the city of "Brotherly Love," but whose only desire is to see what has been accomplished during the lifetime of the "Young Republic." But these are so much empty words and convey no idea of the appearance of the structures that are under consideration; so without further remark, a glance, or core properly speaking, a photographic representation of the structures as they now exist, will be given. The first then that claims attention is our

HALINOIS' BUILDING. It is without question one of the prettiest edifices within the enclosure, and in saying thus much, but feelally capresses the experiences of all who thus far have been fortumate enough to catch a glimpse of it. As yet the structure is not entirely completed, but it has progressed sufficiently far to gain a very fair idea of its appearance when finished. It is flanked by Indiana on the east and Wisconsin on the west, and the contrast is both agreeable and pleasant. The style of architecture can't be compared to anything else than one of the elegant cabbages of one of the many beautiful cities and towns of the State. It is constructed entirely of wood, a story and a half in height, with a peaked roof, sloping at the four sides to the caves, where it overhangs, or rather projects, beyond the sides. The projection is in the nature of fine scroll work-not gaudy or overdone-but at once attractive id pleasing. The crown or roof is further ernamented with an elegantly wrought iron railing. In form it may be described as a parallelogram, and measures about 60 feet in front, by some 80 feet in depth. There are no gaudy colors, the exterior is painted in white, while the interior, which unlike nany of the buildings of the sister states, is lathed and plastered, and papered as well, in the finish there has been great good taste displayed. Wherever the eye rests there is an assurance of comfort. Everything suggests ease, and everything indicates the purpose for which the structure gas checked. The central idea has been the providing of a place for the weary pilgrim—the tired traveler. Equips, all sufficiently capacions and adapted for the recention of ladies and gentlemen, are provided. For either sex everything that could be suggested has been furnished. Arm-chairs, easy-chairs, and rocking-chairs have been scattered about in prefusion. A room for the safe-keeping of baggage has been fitted up, and here it is well to remark that assurance is given that every paper, however sugar or valuable, will be as safe as in any well-appointed hotel. To sum up the whole thing in a few words, the building is

designed entirely for the use of the commissioners of the State of Illinois and the citizens of that commonwealth who may visit the city. No one need he ashamed of the structure, but may look upon it with pleasure.

In going a little out of the natural course for the sake of taking up the description of a building which is second to no other, and which is in justice to the rapidly-growing young commonwealth of Kansas, the writer should be pardoned. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, quite imposing in appearance, being in the form of a cross. It is but one story in height, but is surmounted with a cupola, while around are numerous dormer windows. While being unpretentious in appearance, except it may in its size, which is 160x160 foot, there is that about the building, or rather the use to which it is to be put, is such as to give it a place of no mean consideration. In the arms are the offices of the commission and the rooms for the reception of the visitors from the states of Kansas and Colorado. And here it should be remarked that the south wing is occupied by the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad company. Hence the provision for the Coloradoans. The company will sheath or rather are sheathing the partition of the south wing with the products of the country on the line of the road, such as corn, wheat barley, millett, etc. Here and these may be seen buffalo heads, which adds to the quaint but yet interesting appearance of the novel partition. The most prominent feature of the pavilion is a well executed representation of the rising of the sun, beneath which is the coat-ofarms of the State of Kansas. Here will be exhibited the mineral wealth of this section of the country for which the structure has been designed, and for Colorado there will be every species of game, as well as the fullgrown buffalo. NEW JERSEY.

The next state in importance, so far as importance is concerned, is the New Jersey building, which is located at the junction of Belmont and Agricultural avenues. It occupies a very commanding position, and on account of its gabled roof and many turrets, covered with red clay tiles, attracts general attention. Of the style of architecture, which is peculiar, and to the uninitiated, is almost meaningless, it may be well to say, that one of the commissioners in charge of the erection of the structure stated that it was designed to represent the character of the cottages that were occupied by the early Dutch settlers. As in the other buildings, every provision has been made for the ease and comfort of the commissioners, and for the people of the State who may favor the exhibition with their presence. In fine, there is nothing like this building to be seen anywhere in this country, and if it is any satisfaction to those who designed the complex and conglomerate structure, it is doubtful whether its counterpart can be met with anywhere in the civilized world. From top to bottom there is nothing to be seen but red paint and red tiles, and as an arma-mentation for the latter-nve-pointed stars have been burnt upon them. It isn't often that such a strange-looking, nameless style of architecture is to be met with, and if it did in the early days of the commonwealth of Jersey, there is nothing in the mature of a publication that would sustain the assertion. The furniture is of the plainest character, and the only feature that is worthy of notice is a well-executed oil painting of Gov. Beadle.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

The first State's building, north of Bermont drive, is the pretty structure erected by the State of Ohio for the use of the commissioners and for the accommodation of the guests from that State. The front portion is built of stone furnished entirely from the quarries of the State, and, as a conse gro be proation must
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median description of the structure, and all the material used has been furnished by different parties throughout the State. It is essentially an Ohio building, as much so as if erected in Cincinnati, Columbus, or Cleveland, While accommodations of the best kind will

be offered to all who may drop in, an opportunity will also be afforded to inspect the numerous and varied exhibits from that State. A few feet off is the building erected by the commissioners of Indiana. Of the style of architecture but little can be said, as it would seem to anyone that no attempt had been made in that direction, but that the idea rather was to provide a good, comfortable place for the people of that State where they might rest and meet their friends. It may be said to consist of a centre hall light ed by means of a skylight, with four smaller rooms, two on either side, designed for ladies and gentlemen, and each arranged so that the most absolute privacy may be secured. It is light and the fitting up has been done with a due regard to the tastes and wants of the people.

WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND IOWA.

The next adjoining, or rather next in regular order, is the structure that is being erected by the commissioners of the State of Wisconsin for themselves and their large and rapidly growing constituency which will during the next six months visit the great exhibition. It is a neat, two-story building of the cottage style, with a veranda on its three sides. Hon. David Atwood, ex-member of Congress and United States Centennial Commissioner, has given the building his personal attention, and he assures all who may be interested in it that it will be entirely up to the requirements, and nothing will be lacking in the way of comforts for the weary or those in quest of information.

Near by, not more than a dozen yards off, is the structure designed for the State of Michigan. As yet it is but half finished, but as no attempt is to be made at ornamentation the assurance is given that it will be entirely finished and ready for occupancy within a couple of weeks. What has been said of the above building, may, with equal truth, be stated in reference to the Iowa edifice, with this fact in addition, that it is probably not so far advanced as the other. The style is of the simple kind of architecture, with no effort at ornamentation, but with the desire on the part of the commissioners of the State to provide a structure that may at be at once a means of accommodation for the people of that young State, and to place within their reach every information bearing upon the exhibition that may be desired.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, AND MASS-SACHUSETTS.

The State of New Hampshire will be represented by quite a pretty building, which is in the form of a parallelogram 50 feet square, and two and a half stories in height. The roof is sloping at the four sides and at the top is a caracious observatory, over which has been placed a particulored awning. The prevailing color of the exterior is light-brown, the ribs or timber being painted a light green, which gives to the whole a tasty appearance. Every accommodation is afforded, and no want that could

be anticipated but what has been provided. A short distance beyond is the unpretentions structure erected by the commissioners of Connections. It is a representation of a Now England cottage, one and a half stories in height, with small window panes. Over the doorway is this inscription: "Qui Transtulit Sustinct." The grounds around have been tastefully laid out and all kinds of shrubbery planted. From a tall flagstaff in front of the antiding floats a steamer with the name of the Natmeg state engraved thereon.

The Massachusetts state building the strangest looking frame building in the grounds, regulards one more of a "Pennsylcama Dutch barn "than anything else, But for the quaint and odd tower and spire which rises from the center it would never be taken for any structure that existed in colonial times. It might be denominated a nondescript. While it is unimposing and uninviting in the extreme, being of a dirty, brick-bust hue, there is this about it-that interiorily it is admirably fitted up. The men and women of "Old Bay State " will find every convenience at hand and the comforts of a home provided so that the most exacting and fastidious may not have just cause for complaint.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

The little " Diamond state " is but a few steps from Massachusetts. It is a very small structure, two stories in height and highly ornamented. Over the entrance is a bay window, and rising from the ground to the listance of about 50 feet there is a tower upon which there is a staff. As yet the building s not completed but will be in a very few

Maryland has a rather pretty stucture a few feet off. It is void of any architectural finish, and is designed solely for the use of the commissioners and the citizens or the State. It is but half finished, but over the doorway, as though every one should know the character of the building, there is a blue scroll with the name of the State, in gold letters, inscrib-

ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPL

The Arkansas State building is octagonal in shape and commands the attention of all who chance to be within a hundred yards of it. While being unpretentious in appearance on account of the absence of all rnamentation, it is so large that the visitor is attracted to the efforts made by the State authorities to make a creditable display. The roof terminates in a dome, and all around are numerous windows, so that there is no need of light, and the most pleasant experience of all who enter is the result, The interior is plainly but well fitted up and on exhibition will be placed all the products of the State.

The most complete rustic building is that of Mississippi. It is a frame covered with bark, which makes it resemble a log house. From the cornices hang masses of given them the terrible news. They found the long moss which depend from the limbs an old negro in Null's employment, who told them that Mr. Null had told him that of the great trees that are found in the low lands of the State. To add to the rustic appearance the steep roof, which is covered with tin, has been painted green.

Not far off is the California State build-

ing. It is one story in height, 50x125 feet, with a nave and dome. It is highly ornamental within and without, and is panneled with the native woods of the State. But a few steps off is the structure erected for West Virginia. It is two and a half stories in height, constructed entirely of native woods, and presents a very pleasant ap-

pearance. The various minerals will be tastefully arranged and exhibited.

NEW YORK AND VERMONT. Probably no building attracts so much attention as the one erected by the commissioners of New York. It is located near the British cottages, and is therefore in one of the most commanding positions upon the grounds. It has a frontage of 35 feet, with depth of 80 feet, and is two stories in neight. A fine-observatory has been erected om which a good view may readily be obtained of the surrounding country. It is kandsomely fitted up and every convenience that could be afforded has been provided. In a few words, it might be said

that luxury is observable on every side. The Vermont structure is a very unpretentious affair, being but 35 feet wide and 40 feet long. It is, however tastefully, gotten up and looks more like a seaside cottage than anything else.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North of machinery hall and near the lake the Pennsylvania State building is being erected. It is entirely constructed of wood, of the Gothic style of architecture, 100x60 feet. It is surrounded by an elegant piazza six feet wide, and is ornamented by a central tower, flanked on each side by two smaller octagonal towers. The roof is covered with slate. As yet the structure is hut half finished, but it is stated anthorisatively that the main hall and the parlors will be fifted up in the best manner. This com-pletes the State buildings either finished or in process of erection, and the great variety of styles adopted adds largely to the general pleasant appearance of the Centennial

A train was carrying a clergyman and five or six youths who kept scoffing at religion and telling disagreeable stories. The good man endured it all, simply remarking as he got out: "We shall meet again, my children." "Why shall we meet again?" said the leader of the band. "Because I am a prison chaplain, was the reply.

Evergreens from Seed.

THE TOUCH OF THE UNSEEN

As feel the flowers the sun in heaven, But sky and sunlight never see; So feel I Thee, O God, my God. Thy dateless noontide hid from me.

As touch the buds the blessed rain.

But rain and rainbow never see; So touch I God in bless or pain,

Amaze a Sky masen by me;

In low estate, I as the flawer.

Forever it may be that I

Not visibly, but tangibly.

Although Its arch I cannot see.

His far, vast rainbow valled from me

God's wheeling heaven is there I know,

Have nerves to feel, not eyes to see; The subtlest in the conscience is

More yet shall feel but shall not see; Above our soul, Thy wholeness roll,

Tuen I in merkest loyalty.
I breathe, and move, and live in Thee,

- Scribner's Monthly

But flaming heart to rain and ray,

And drink the ray I exent see.

Thyself and that which toucheth Thee-

It would be folly to attempt the growing f evergreens from seed in the open ground s we do most kinds of de-The hot sun and drying winds of our elinate make havise with the young seedlings when they first appear above ground, and even with all the care bestowed and artificial appliances employed by our nursery-men, serious losses frequently occur at this eriod in the life of seedling evergreens. Cnowing the sensitiveness of these plants to the influence of the hot, dry while and corching rays of the sun, bods for the reeption of the seed should be prepared to ich a manner that full protection may be given during the period named. Frames made of board, a foot wide will answer every purpose, and placed upon the surface of the ground after the beds have been presared. Four feet wide and twelve lour is a onvenient size for the frames. To cover these, screens may be made of common faths, say three feet by four, which is a handy size, and not so liable to be broken as larger. In making these screens the large may be placed as far apart as they are wislesay an inch and a half; this will permit mough of light to reach the plants to insurhealthy growth, and at the same time urnish shade enough to prevent burning Of course, other materials may be employed or shading, such as screens of cloth, boughts f evergreens, or even making the beds on he north side of a fence, building, or under arge trees; but the lath scroons are chearand most convenient, besides more or ics-useful to have about for parties over but beds, to keep out the chickens, if there are

equitor for use in early Spring. A light porous soil is necessary, whether be sand, loam, or peat, and it should also e deep and moderately rich, although rank, fresh manure will not answer for the surpose. Soil that becomes compact, and hard on the surface when dry, would provent the young seedling from coming up. sonsequently should not be used for the surpose. Where a loose, friable soil cannot be obtained in sufficient abundance to be used exclusively for the entire depth of the beds, a smaller quantity will answer, by spreading it over the surface to the depth of two or three inches

any around. It is well to make up the

frames and screens during the Winter

months, in order to have them ready when

As soon as the ground is sufficiently warm and dry to work readily in the Spring, the seed may be sown in drills six inches again crosswise of the frames. If the seed is covered by sifting the earth over them to the depth of half an inch, it will be better than covering it with hos or similar implements After cavering, water the bed thoroughly, applying with a water pot and through a fine rose. The serven may be put on and, from this time forward, considerable race will be necessary to give just enough water to insure a healthy growth, but not enough to cause the plants to mildew or "damp of as it is usually termed by nuserymen. I is easy enough to raise evergreens from seed, when one has fearned how by experience The seedling will require careful attendance during the entire first season, and may be transplanted the second, if a good, vigorous growth is secured .- Rural New Yorker.

Murder at Lauderdake Stariou Meridian Mercury.]

On Saturday night, after dark, George

Null shot and killed John Barnett, in Lyle's store. Mr. Frank Henderson went up by a freight train, on Saturday, to Lockhurt, on ome business as deputy sheriff. When he had done his business, John Barnett came along and said he was going to walk to Lauderdale Station, and asked Frank to go with him. The track passes immediately by George Null's house. When opposite, Null and another man, mounted, rule near by them, Null threatening that he could whip may man who walks on a railread track and rode on. Barnett said to Hender-son, "that is intended for me; there is a difficulty between us." Barnett told Heuderson he wanted to avoid a difficulty, as he was unarmed. When Henderson and Barnett arrived, Null and his companion and already arrived. He immediately commenced abusing Barnett, thrusting his pitol in his face. Henderson, as a peace offi cer, succeeding in stopping the difficulty at the time. Later, after night, Null, with his companion, who seems to have been a stranger, rode up to where Barnett was sented on Lyle's gallery in front of his store. Null dismounted and commenced an assault upon him; Barnett retreated into the store, where Null followed and fired three shots at him, patting one built through and through his body, passing through the bowels and probably through the bladder. Null mounted his horse and rode off. As soon as they could make preparation, Deputy Sheriff Henderson, with B T Rush as a posse, went in pursuit. They went to his house, three miles distant. where they found his wife and mother in tears, a sign that he had been there and

place, and he wanted him to run is right; that he was going to Lauderdale to kill a man, and would have to leave. Barnett is a Georgian, who came to that eighborhood some three years ago. Null is an old residenter, and was once a comotive engineer on the Mobile & Ohio

day he was going to leave him to run the

Half Million Bolines to be Distributed in Warren County in Heturn for Cotton Seized During the War.

Mr. John A. Klein yesterday received a elegram from Washington City, an nouncing that the Supreme Court of the United States had affirmed the Judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of the claimants for cotton seized in Vicksburg during the war. These claims aggregate over 2500 bales, which were worth at the time the Government seized the cotton an average of one hundred and seventy-five dollars per hale, and this amount the claimants are titled to recover, less the cost of sale, has ling, transportation and costs of suit. were unable to obtain a complete list of the claims, but the following is a partial one, aggregating 2,431 bales, \$425,425; Ellen D. Batchelory 51 bales; Nametta Abell, 100; E. K. McLean, 21; J. Recs.

Cook, 40; Thos. A. Marshall, 22; Thos. Kidd, guardian, 64; Jas. Stewart, 70; Char-lotte Spears, 70; Thos. Kidd, 480; C. 11 Harrison, 200; J. B. Brabstone, 32; Sarah Cowan, 48; Jao. B. Raymond, assignee of J. W. Maybin, 400; J. J. Cowan, administrator, 120; estate Benj. A. Harwood, 75; Clar rissa Young, 11d; Martha Crano, 235; Daniel J. Dohan, 138; Geo. G. Johnson, 149-total, 2,481 bules.

These cases comprise all that we could earn definitely about, though there are so yeral others that properly belong to the list. It is thought the amount of money to be disbursed in this county alone by the Clay ernment in return for cotton seized here will amount to more than half a million dol lars. The claims are for cotton seized during the war in this county, and are known as the Vicksburg claims. The claims were filed after the war in the Court of Claims at Washington, and last year algments were rendered by that Court in avor of the elalmants. The Attorney Coneral appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and gestertly news was received that the judgments had been affirmed by that Court.